

APPENDIX 1 – DGIS DATA ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE WATER SECTOR

Naam uitvoerder/programma	Land(en)/regio's	Toerekening DGIS, aantallen mensen		Bijdrage DGIS in €
		Drinkwater	Sanitaire voorzieningen	
Bilateraal				
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	Bangladesh	7.666.000	15.872.000	54.234.000
Vitens en waterbedrijf Ta'iz	Jemen	170.000	-	950.000
Fundacion Solar, gemeenten en watergebruikers associaties	Guatemala	25.000	25.000	1.650.000
Verschillende partijen	Benin	57.000	-	p.m.
Development Cooperation Ireland (stil partnerschap)	Zambia	102.000	410.000	3.600.000
Noodprogramma Bamako	Mali	157.000	157.000	p.m.
Direcção Nacional de Águas	Mozambique	24.000	-	p.m.
UNICEF	Bolivia	32.000	11.000	3.000.000
Vitens en een lokaal ingenieursbureau	Vietnam (Can Giuoc)	10.000	-	60.000
Lokale overheden	Burkina Faso	193.000	39.000	p.m.
Surinaamse Waterleidingmaatschappij	Suriname	15.000	15.000	15.971.000
Multilateraal				
UN-HABITAT Lake Victoria Initiative	Kenia, Oeganda, Tanzania	170.000	160.000	12.500.000
Global Partnership on Output Based Aid	Sub-Sahara Afrika	1.000.000	1.000.000	23.580.000
African Development Bank	Afrika	637.000	637.000	25.500.000
Particulier/Non gouvernementeel				
P3SW / Water Fund Indonesia	Indonesië	180.000	-	5.100.000
P3SW / Waterleidingmaatschappij Drenthe	Indonesië	390.000	-	7.500.000
Vitens / Fipag	Mozambique	50.000	-	1.040.000
FMO / Biwater	Soedan	1.340.000	-	46.400.000
FMO / Ballast Nedam	Ghana	168.400	-	19.153.000
FMO / Biwater	Ghana	211.100	-	23.750.000
FMO / Spaans Babcock	Ghana	65.000	-	13.425.000
Aqua for All	Sub-Sahara Afrika, Azië, Latijns Amerika	500.000	380.000	9.270.000
Simavi	Sub-Sahara Afrika, Azië	570.000	-	12.700.000
Connect International	Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia	140.000	20.000	1.790.000
AIDEnvironment	Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal	30.000	-	3.300.000
Dorcas	Albanië, Egypte, Ethiopië, Kenia en Mozambique	50.000	10.000	1.370.000
Women In Europe for a Common Future	Afghanistan, Armenië, Oezbekistan	4.100	2.700	2.440.000
Totaal		13.956.600	18.738.700	288.283.000

APPENDIX 2 – TYPES OF PPPs AND THE ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Option	Asset Ownership	Operations and Maintenance	Capital Investment	Commercial Risk	Duration
Service Contract	Public	Public and Private	Public	Public	1-2 years
Management Contract	Public	Private	Public	Public	3-5 years
Lease	Public	Private	Public	Shared	8-15 years
Concession	Public	Private	Private	Private	25-30 years
Build Operate Own Contracts (BOO)	Private and public	Private	Private	Private	20-30 years
Divesture	Private or private and public	Private	Private	Private	Indefinite (may be limited by license)

APPENDIX 3 – EXAMPLE OF A JOINT VENTURE PPP IN WATER OPTIMIZATION

The Joint Venture Public-Private Partnership

A popular method of PPP is the joint venture model. In this joint venture model the public and the private sector partners equally accept the idea of shared risk and shared rewards. Both need to be ready to make quantifiable contributions during the project development and implementation process. There is no need for identical goals in a joint venture PPP, however the goals do need to be compatible and should lead to a common or shared outcome.

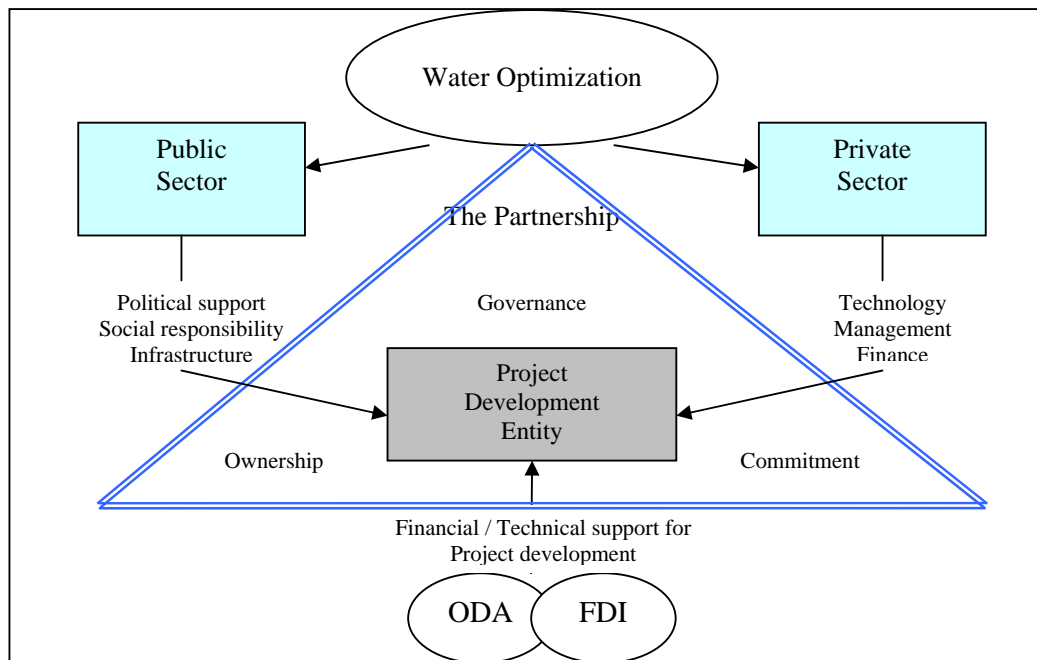
In a joint venture PPP the government will maintain a controlling interest in the venture (often as active shareholder) to safeguard public needs and interests. This position will help ensure the wider political acceptability. The private sector is commonly responsible for the daily management and operation. The public sector however “typically continues to play a role at the corporate governance and day-to-day management levels.”

Throughout the joint venture PPP scenario the public sector will maintain responsibility for ensuring adequate and affordable services are provided to all citizens. The form of responsibility of the governments will depend on their constraints, needs and capacity. This role will help ensure the efficiency of economic markets by reducing capital risks, increasing access to information and reducing monopoly power. It can also be of importance to ensure public accountability and equal distribution of goods and services.

The main benefit of the joint venture approach in PPPs is that it builds awareness among local political authorities and public sector partners as regards the advantages of the free market approach and decentralised decision-making. In addition it demonstrates least-cost solutions; generate profits to ensure long-term survival, and motivates employees. The private sector additionally will benefit as they become a long-term partner and gain access to new markets.

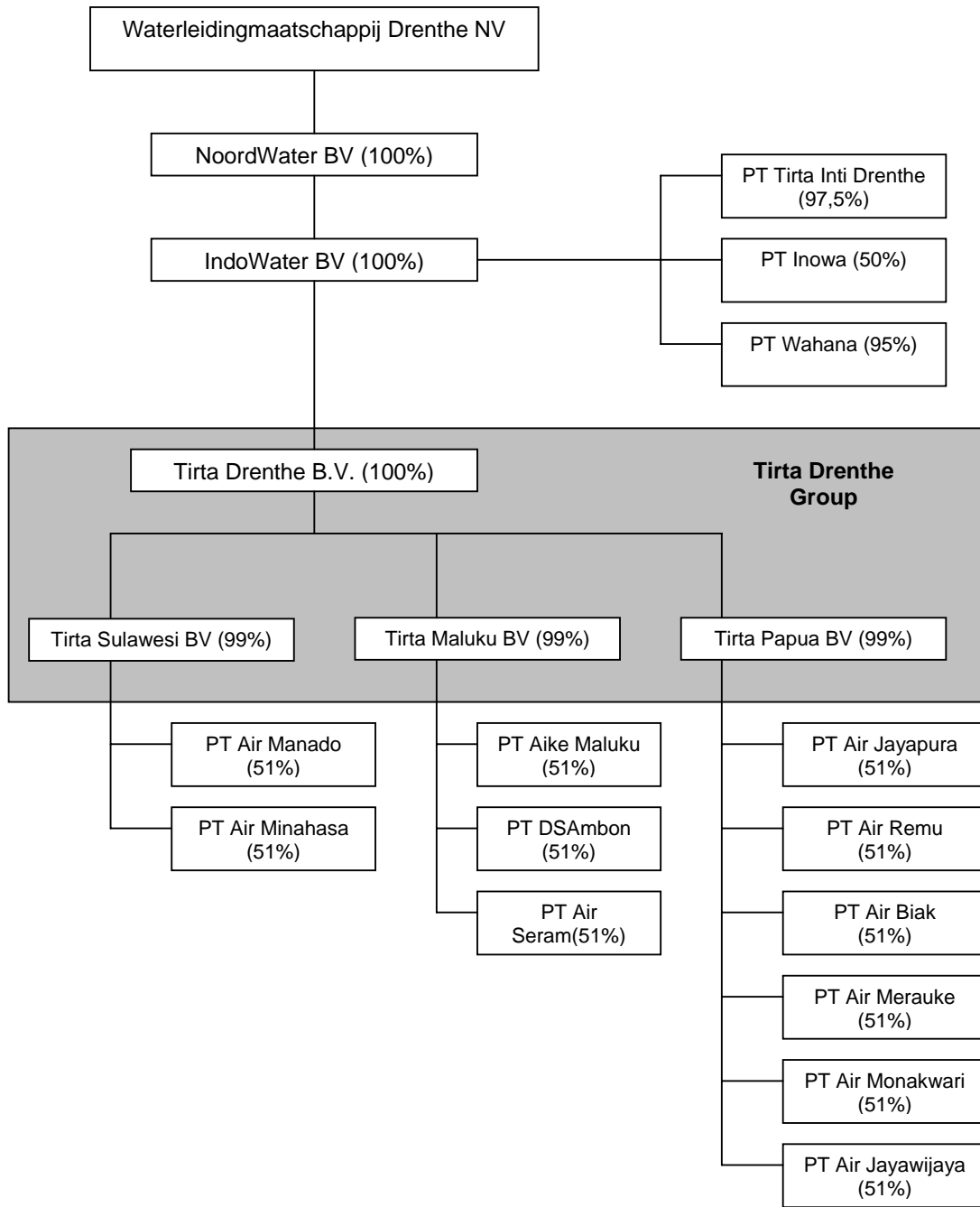
Last but not least it needs to be noted that the joint venture PPP approach will bring business solutions, not aid or debt, to urgent urban problems. It is the combination of the advantages of the private (e.g. dynamism, access to finance, knowledge of technologies, managerial efficiency and entrepreneurial spirit) as well as the public sector (e.g. social responsibility, environmental awareness, local knowledge, and job generation concerns) which make this particular PPP approach a promising alternative.

Source: Bennet et. al. (2000) pp 10-12



Source: Bennet et. al. (2000) pp 12
 * ODA – Official Development Aid
 * FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

APPENDIX 4 – RELATIONSHIPS AND STRUCTURE OF THE WMD STAKEHOLDERS IN PROJECT



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